

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every day all human beings need to communicate with each other. Communication activity is one of ways to show ones feeling to other people. They can show their feeling verbally or written. Conversation activity is the example of verbally. Levinson (2000: 294) said “conversation is rather that the outcome of the interaction of two or more independent, goal-directed individuals, with often divergent interests”. Language is important part of communication. Language is “a cultural product, a system of human communication, a social institution, and a learned behavior” (Srijono, 2010: 3). The purpose of communication; it is to convey information, ask about opinion and also to express our feeling to each other, cannot reach without language.

This research analyzes the sympathy and empathy utterances found in the web page of Michael Schumacher’s news. The writer found many sympathy and empathy utterances from the data source. These are some examples:

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Lindsay Barnes Craig: **“Stay strong Schumi! A full recovery is in your future! Continuing to pray for you and your family!”**. (Michael Fans Page)

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Sarah Piff: “Fabulous news. Keep fighting Michael. You can do it. We're praying for you to make a miraculous recovery”. (Michael Fans Page)

Utterance not only consists of word and grammatical construction but also show action. “The actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts” (Yule, 1996: 47). According to Yule (1996: 53), speech act is divided into five types of general function; those are declarative, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. “Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that states what the speaker feels” (Yule, 1996: 53). Expressives have several functions; it is to show pleasure, pain, like, dislike, sorrow, apologize, sympathy, empathy, etc.

One understands what others feel through their speech. The speakers are conveying their idea or statement to others directly or indirectly. It is usually calls direct speech act and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is “direct relationship between a structure and a function” (Yule, 1996: 55). While indirect speech act is used to know the intention of others speech, because sometime possible for the speaker to say one thing that mean something else or mean want to others to do something (Parker, 1986: 17).

Expressions of sympathy and empathy belong to expressive utterances. It is used to deliver ones statement or feeling. Expressions of sympathy and empathy include in expressives utterances because “sympathy is a feeling or emotion that responds to some apparent threat or obstacle to an individual’s good and involves concern for him, and thus for

his well-being, for his sake” (Darwall, 1998: 273). Empathy is “the vicarious affective response to another person” (Hoffman, 2003: 29). Vicarious means “the imaginative participation of one person for another” (Wispé, 1991: 79).

Expressions of sympathy and empathy are found in Michael Schumacher’s news. Michael Schumacher is F1 racer from German. He got an accident at Alpen Mountain on 29th December 2013 when he was skiing and getting coma until this day because of brain injury. Beside from his family and teams there also many sympathy and empathy expressions from his friend, fans, rival, and mass media. The support not only has to go through meet Schumacher directly at hospital but also from news paper or magazine and from internet. There are a lot of sympathy and empathy expressions for Michael Schumacher in internet. The sympathy and empathy utterance delivered by various parties, such as family, close friend, fans, and also the reader. Certainly their background is different, such as their social level, emotion, the way to deliver sympathy and empathy expression, etc. This is the example of sympathy and empathy utterance found in the web page of Michael’s Schumacher’s news:

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Lindsay Barnes Craig: **“Stay strong Schumi! A full recovery is in your future! Continuing to pray for you and your family!”**. (Michael Fans Page)

Lindsay is the speaker who wrote the commentary in Michael’s news. The Michael’s news wrote in Michael fans page that the content about statement of Michael’s wife who made a statement that they want

mass media and Michael's fans can give them peace. The speaker said, "*Stay strong Schumi!*", it means the speaker commands Michael to keep strong for his recovery. It is called direct speech act because the speaker purpose and the form of utterance is to command. The utterance is called sympathy utterance that has function as respond for the other problem. The speaker delivers his sympathy because he feels condolence for Michael's condition. The intention of utterance is to encourage. The speaker gives support for Michael, so he will recover soon.

023/EU/MSFP

Sarah Piff: "Fabulous news. Keep fighting Michael. You can do it. We're praying for you to make a miraculous recovery". (Michael Fans Page)

Sarah Piff is Michael's fan who wrote commentary for Michael's news. As a fan, Sarah has feeling that she close to Michael, it can see from her commentary. She gives support for Michael's recovery from her second utterance to fight his coma. Her utterance shows statement about Michael's condition, and then the function of the utterance is stating her statement. So, the utterance belongs to direct speech act because the form of utterance is appropriate with the function of utterance. It is called empathy utterance because the speaker shows her care and optimistic that Michael can face his coma in third utterance, she said, "*You can do it*", that means she is positioned her in Michael's position. The intention of the utterance is to encourage to Michael because the speaker gives support and expectation for Michael.

There are many previous studies analyzed sympathy and empathy in utterances form or emotion form. The writer takes ten previous studies to know the position of this research. The example of either of previous studies is Sugiharto's study (2008) entitled Sociopragmatics Analysis on Sympathy and Empathy Utterances in Movie Manuscript. The writer focuses on the linguistics form, the intensions of the speaker using sympathy and empathy utterances, and the reason addressing sympathy and empathy utterances. The other previous study is research of Little, Marion (2008) entitled Honesty/Total Heart: Fostering Empathy Development and Conflict Resolution Skills, A Violence Prevention Strategy. This writer focuses on the impact of violence prevention training, Total Honesty/Total, based on the Non violent communication model for conflict resolution and empathy development. The results showed a notable increase in skills comprehension and applications for the participant group, while the comparison group showed no increases.

Based on the previous studies above, the writer's position is deepening the study about sympathy and empathy in pragmatics field because the previous studies analyzed sympathy and empathy in diverse field, such as sociopragmatics, psychology, social, and health.

Based on explanation, the writer is interested in analyzing the sympathy and empathy utterances found in the web page of Michael Schumacher's news using pragmatics. So, the writer does the research entitled **SYMPATHY AND EMPATHY STRATEGIES IN WEB**

PAGE OF MICHAEL SCHUMACHER'S NEWS: PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS.

B. Previous Study

To prove the originality of this research, the writer elaborates some previous studies. First done by Sugiharto (UMS, 2008) entitled A Sociopragmatics Analysis on Sympathy and Empathy Utterances in Movie Manuscript. This study is using documentation as method of collecting the data and sociopragmatics as major field of study. The result of this study shows that there are twelve data of sympathy utterances; seven data are in the form of simple sentence, four data are in the form of complex sentence, and there is only a datum in the form of compound sentence. While the data of empathy utterances in the form of declarative sentence; two data in the form of simple sentence and a datum in the form of compound sentences. The writer also found some intentions of the speaker using sympathy utterances; it is concern, encourage, and condoling. Meanwhile, there are two intentions of the speaker using empathy utterances; it is to encourage and to show concern. The last, the writer found the reason addressing sympathy utterances; these are to show distress, care and grief. While the reason addressing empathy utterances are to show advice and understanding (considerate).

The second done by Little, Marion (University of Victoria, 2008) entitled Honesty/Total Heart: Fostering Empathy Development and Conflict Resolution Skills, A Violence Prevention Strategy. This research

focus on the impact of a violence prevention training, Total Honesty/Total, based on the Non violent communication model for conflict resolution and empathy development. The data source of this research are participants, aged 16-19, were all experiencing the stresses of poverty and marginalization at the time of the study, and were familiar with both domestic and peer violence. The results showed a notable increase in skills comprehension and applications for the participant group, while the comparison group showed no increases. This research suggests that self-empathy may be integral to supporting the development of conflict resolution skills specifically, and healthy relationships generally, for young women who have experienced abuse, trauma, and domestic violence (<https://www.cnvc.org/>).

The third previous study done by Stepien, Kathy A. entitled Educating for Empathy (University of Washington School of Medicine, 2006). This research uses qualitative and quantitative method to answer the research question. The objective of this research was to identify effective strategies to enhance empathy in undergraduate medical students. The data sources got from 13 peer-reviewed. Whereas the results of this research indicated that empathy may be amenable to positive change with a range of interventional strategies. Communication skill workshops addressing the behavioral dimension of empathy show greatest quantitative impact on participants (<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>).

The fourth is Morse, Janice M. *et al.* entitled *Beyond Empathy: Expanding Expressions of Caring* (The Pennsylvania State University, 1991). This research is scope of nursing field that described nurses' responses to patients who are suffering is presented. The writer found four types of communication patterns; these are engaged responses (first-level) are used in a connected relationship; when the nurse responses reflexively is patient-focused, a learned response is labeled a professional response; and a self-focused, learned response is labeled detached (www.researchgate.net).

The fifth entitled *Embodied Semantics and Pragmatics: Empathy, Sympathy and Two Passive* that done by Jing-Schmidt, Zhuo (Journal of Pragmatics, 2011). This paper examined the usage of two passive constructions in the Chinese words. The writer adopted a corpus-driven constructionist approach, seeking to identify the semantics of the two constructions by means of collostructional analysis. The result of this research is the two constructions differ primarily in the speaker/writer's subjective experience of the event in which the patient is affected. (<http://www.deepdyve.com>)

The sixth previous study done by Christian, Roberta Calvet entitled *Empathy, Sympathy, and Tax Compliance* (Journal of Economic Psychology, 2014). This research examines the effect of empathy and sympathy on tax compliance. The writer employs method to identify subjects' sympathy, such as the Davis Empathic Concern Scale and

questions frequency of prosocial behaviors; also use priming in order to promote subjects' empathy. The results are the presence of sympathy in most cases encourages more tax compliance and also priming to elicit empathy also has a positive impact on tax compliance (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>).

The seventh entitled 'Cuenta Conmigo': The Expression of Sympathy by Peruvian Spanish Speaker done by García, Carmen (Journal of Pragmatics, 2010). This research studies the expression of sympathy by Peruvian Spanish speakers. The results show that participants observed their behavioral expectations in this context expressing empathy, involvement and respect. They also respected the interlocutor's identity and respectability face. Gender differences showed females favoring the expression of empathy while males favored the expression of respect (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>).

The eighth previous study entitled Empathy and Sympathy in Action: Attending to Patients' Trouble in Finish Homeopathic and General Practice Consultations (Sage Journal, 2012) done by Ruusuvuori, Johanna. This study belongs to psychology field. The writer analyzed empathy and sympathy as situated practices, sequential processes that are constructed by the participants in the situation. The data consists of 228 sequences of patients' descriptions of their problematic experiences and professionals' responses to them. The subject of research is compassion to the patient in an exceptional way (<http://spq.sagepub.com>).

The ninth previous study done by Escalas, Jennifer Edson (Journal of Consumer Research, 2003) entitled Sympathy and Empathy Emotional Responses to Advertising Dramas. This research examined differences in consumers' sympathy and empathy responses to televised drama commercials. The research frameworks are for construct definition from humanities disciplines grounds the empirical testing of sympathy and empathy responses to advertising. The results indicated that sympathy responses to classical drama advertisement's from on empathy responses, with both sympathy and empathy directly enhancing positive attitudes to an advertisement (<http://www.jstor.org>).

The tenth previous study done by Gladkova, Anna (Sage Journals, 2012) entitled Sympathy, Compassion, and Empathy in English and Russian: A Linguistics and Culture Analysis. This study refers to linguistic field especially semantics. The writer demonstrated significant differences in the conceptualization and models of social interaction in Anglo and Russian culture of English and Russian word (<http://cap.sagepub.com>).

The writer found several previous studies that studied about sympathy and empathy. The previous studies are from diverse field, such as linguistics, psychology and health. The writer found the similarity and difference between this research and previous studies. The similarity is focus on sympathy and empathy, whereas the difference is the field. The writer's research belongs to linguistics especially pragmatics field, while the previous studies belong to linguistics especially sociopragmatics,

psychology, health, and social. The data source is used by the writer and the previous studies also differ. The writer uses the web page of Michael Schumacher's news, while the previous studies use movie manuscript, human being as the participants, advertising, social condition, other language and economic field.

C. Scope of the Study

This research focuses on web page of Michel Schumacher's news as the data source. The writer chooses Michael's news because he got an accident when he was skiing at Alpen Mountain. This condition makes the Michael's news pop out in mass media. The writer makes this research more specific, it is only on sympathy and empathy utterances found in the web page of Michael Schumacher's news that in fan's commentary for Michael form that analyze using pragmatics theory especially speech act.

D. Problem Statement

Based on the statements above, the writer formulates the research problems as the following:

1. What are sympathy and empathy strategies used in the web page of Michael Schumacher's news?
2. What are the intentions of sympathy and empathy utterances in the web page of Michael Schumacher's news?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problems, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. To describe the sympathy and empathy strategies used in the web page of Michael Schumacher's news.
2. To describe the intention of sympathy and empathy utterances in the web page of Michael Schumacher's news.

F. Benefit of the Study

After analyzing the problems, the researcher hopes the result of this research has benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. The writer hopes the result of this research will give contribution to the study pragmatics especially sympathy and empathy strategies.
 - b. The writer hopes the result of this research can be developed by other researcher who dealing with the study of pragmatics especially sympathy and empathy strategies in different perspective.
2. Practical benefit
 - a. For Student

The results of this research will enrich the students' knowledge about pragmatics especially sympathy and empathy

strategies so they can apply the sympathy and empathy strategies in real situation.

b. For Lecturer

The result of this research will be useful to give an example of research that analyzed using pragmatics especially sympathy and empathy strategies to the lecturer.

c. For Other Researcher

They can use this research as reference or previous study when they want to make research about sympathy and empathy strategies using pragmatics to analyze their data.

G. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization is given in order that the readers could understand the content of the paper. They are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. In this chapter consist of some theories. The first is notion of pragmatics that consists of diexis, implicature that breaks into conversational and conventional implicature, and then the next type of pragmatics is presupposition, and speech act. The second is speech act that cover kinds of act, such as locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and also cover type of speech act, it is commissives, expressives, declarations, representatives, and directives.

The third is sympathy and empathy. Whereas in empathy there is notion and type of empathy, this is emotional and cognitive empathy. The theory of illocutionary act and the next is the strategies of speech act. Beside that there also the notion of web page and the last is notion of news.

Chapter III is research method. It present of the type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The writer will present the data analysis and the research finding and discussion. The research finding and discussion is elaborated into two kinds. They are appearing frequent of both strategies and the intention of sympathy and empathy utterance found in web page of Michael Schumacher's news.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.